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THE
Urban District Council of Oldbury.

Annual Report

OF THE

Health of Oldbury

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

HEALTH MISSIONER'S REPORT

AND

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

GEO. B. BUTTERY, L.R.C.P., etc.,

*Fellow of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health,
Medical Officer of Health.*

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

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The Urban District Council of Oldbury.

Sanitary Committee.

COUNCILLOR W. PARKES, *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR W. T. DAVIES

COUNCILLOR C. THOMLINSON

„ E. W. JACKSON

„ B. S. WINWOOD

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„ H. JEFFRIES

„ A. F. SHAW

„ E. J. FISHER

Meet on the last Friday in each month, at 4-30 p.m.

Medical Officer of Health:

GEORGE BOSOMWORTH BUTTERY, L.R.C.P., &c.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

GEORGE HENRY ROBBINS,

Assistant Inspector:

ERNEST H. DAVIS, Cert. I.N. and as Meat Inspector.

Health Missioner:

MISS L. WOODFIELD, Cert. I.N., and Cert. C.M.B.

Clerk:

EDGAR HARROLD.



The Urban District Council of Oldbury.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

**To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban
District of Oldbury.**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report on the health, vital statistics, and sanitary condition of the Urban District for the year 1914.

CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

Area and
Character of the
District.

The area of the Urban District of Oldbury comprises 3548 acres. It is divided into an upper or south-eastern part, and a lower or western portion. The upper part is mainly of a residential and agricultural character, whilst the lower is chiefly industrial. It is in this portion that the large works are situated. The industries of the district are many and varied in character—chemical works, alkali, and phosphorus works, brick works, iron works of all kinds, boiler works, tube works and allied trades, railway carriage and wagon works, breweries, surgical dressings, box-making, etc., etc.

In the upper portion there are a good number of small farmers—dairy farmers chiefly.

The estimated population at 30th June, 1914, was 34,650.

Population.

The number of habitable houses is stated to be 7750; 50 of these were stated as being void at the end of the year; but of these 50 void houses 27 were closed by your authority during the year. The nett void houses which are habitable is therefore only 23, which is really a very small margin to meet our requirements; and, as there is some reluctance on the part of builders at the present time to erect houses, we shall soon be

faced with the difficulty of an insufficient supply to meet the demand of our increasing population.

If we take the estimated population as stated (34,650), and the habited houses as being 7700, we find that the average number of persons to each house is 4.5. The greater proportion of the houses are rated at £10 or under.

The erection of new buildings is under the supervision of the Surveyor's Department. During the past year 222 inhabitants of Oldbury were receiving in-door parish relief, 478 persons received out-door relief, and 210 had out-door parish medical assistance.

The West Bromwich Hospital, and the various hospitals in Birmingham, afford ample aid to all those who require such help.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births.

The births registered in the district during the year 1914 were 1053. To this number have to be added 7 which were born in the West Bromwich Workhouse, whose parents were inhabitants of Oldbury. The nett total of births belonging to this district was, therefore, 1060—573 males and 487 females—giving an annual birth-rate of 30.5 per 1000 inhabitants. This is exactly the same as in the previous year 1913. The average birth-rate for the past five years is 31.3. From these figures it will be seen that, unlike most other parts of the country, our birth-rate does not show any serious decrease, being, in fact, only .8 per 1000 less than the average for the past five years. We may thus congratulate ourselves that the natural increase of the population of the district is being fairly well maintained. Twenty-seven of the births registered were illegitimates.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous five years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	29,300	...	1002	34.1	443	15.1	...	47	135	134.9	489	16.6
1910	29,600	...	1053	35.5	406	13.7	...	59	133	126.3	464	15.6
1911	32,240	978	985	30.5	471	14.6	...	75	152	154	546	16.9
1912	33,164	1048	1054	31.7	390	11.7	...	63	135	128	453	13.6
1913	34,000	1035	1039	30.5	487	14.3	3	60	160	154	544	15.9
1914	34,650	1053	1060	30.5	415	11.9	...	50	118	111.3	465	13.4

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3527.

Total population at all ages, 32,240 ; Number of inhabited houses, 7,510 ; Average number of persons per house, 4.5 ; at Census of 1911.

DEATHS.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the district during 1914 was 415. This gives an annual death-rate of 11.9 per 1000 inhabitants. To this number we have, however, to add 50 deaths of inhabitants who died outside our area and were registered in the different districts where they occurred. The deaths of these persons occurred chiefly in the following institutions, viz., West Bromwich Workhouse, the Powick and Barnsley Hall Asylums, the West Bromwich Hospital, and at the various hospitals in Birmingham. The nett total deaths of the inhabitants of Oldbury was, therefore, 465, which gives a nett death-rate of 13.4 per 1000 per annum. This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in Oldbury. This death-rate, 13.4 per 1000, compares very favourably with the previous year (1913), when the death-rate was 15.9 per 1000, and is also an improvement on the year 1912, when the low death-rate of 13.6 was recorded. The chief cause for this decrease has been greatly due to the small number of deaths from epidemic disease. There have been no deaths from measles, typhoid fever, or of scarlet fever, which cannot but be considered very satisfactory.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Infantile
Mortality.

The total number of deaths amongst infants under one year was 118, giving an infantile mortality of 111.3 per 1000 births, compared with 160 deaths, and an infantile mortality of 154 per 1000 births in the previous year (1913). This very large decrease in our infantile mortality is in a great measure due to the lessened number of deaths of an epidemic character. In the previous year 14 deaths were due to measles, whilst in 1914 there were no deaths from this disease. Four deaths were caused by whooping cough in children under one year, compared with one in the previous year. There were 35 deaths due to diarrhœa and other intestinal diseases, compared with 44 in the previous year. There were 4 deaths registered of children caused by being overlain. These deaths are very regrettable, as they are all preventive. Nine deaths were due to convulsions, which is exactly the same number as in the previous year. There were 5 deaths due to respiratory affections. This compares very favourably with the previous year, when 21 deaths were registered as being due to these causes. Six deaths were due to premature birth, which is a great improvement on that of the previous year, when 15 deaths were registered as being due to this cause. I have on several previous occasions referred to this subject, and am very pleased to record a decided improvement in this direction. Taken altogether I cannot but express myself in terms of gratification that our long-time high infantile mortality has this year, at all events, approached somewhat nearer what it should be. As stated above, a good deal of this reduction in our infantile mortality is due to absence of epidemic disease; yet I cannot but think that the efforts that have been made in giving advice and instruction to the parents for some years past in the treatment of young infants must have played no inconsiderable part in producing this long-wished-for result.

TABLE III.—*Infant Mortality during the Year 1914.*
Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year
of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.			Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	23	3	7	3	36	26	22	25	9	118
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	4
{ Diphtheria and Croup			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)			...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	8
{ Convulsions			...	1	...	...	1	4	2	1	...	9
{ Laryngitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Bronchitis			...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
{ Pneumonia (all forms)			...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
{ Diarrhœa			...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	7
{ Enteritis			...	...	...	1	1	4	5	10	4	24
{ Gastritis			...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4
{ Syphilis			...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Rickets			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying			...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4
{ Injury at Birth			2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
{ Atelectasis			1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations			1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
{ Premature Birth			6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
{ Atrophy, Debility and Maras- mus			13	1	4	1	19	8	1	1	1	30
{ Other Causes			...	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	7
{ Poliomyelitis... ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	23	3	7	3	36	26	22	25	9	118

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 1033 ; Illegitimate, 27.

Nett Deaths in the year of—Legitimate Infants, 107 ; Illegitimate Infants, 11.

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

The number of zymotic deaths registered during 1914 was 67. Of this number diarrhoea and epidemic enteritis were the chief factors, viz., 47. The remaining 20 deaths were divided into the following diseases, namely, 11 from whooping cough, 6 from diphtheria, and 3 from influenza. The zymotic death-rate was 1.8 per 1000, compared with 3.26 in the previous year.

CANCER MORTALITY.

The cancer and malignant disease deaths numbered 23, with a cancer mortality of 0.66 per 1000, compared with 38 deaths and a cancer mortality of 1.1 per 1000 in 1913. This is a distinct improvement, which, we hope, will be maintained in the future.

PHTHISIS DEATHS.

Twenty deaths were registered as being due to pulmonary tuberculosis, with a phthisis mortality of 0.54, which is a slight increase on that of the previous year, when the mortality was 0.47. This latter number was the lowest recorded for many years. We are, however, hoping that the slight increase recorded during the past year will not be maintained in the future, but that the strenuous efforts which are being made will be fully rewarded by a gradual decline and final extinction of this fell disease. The causes of this disease are so many and varied that it will exercise all the means that we can use in preventing its development. Better housing, rendering workshops and work-places healthier, isolation, teaching the people the value of a plentiful supply of fresh air, and the employment of sanatoria must all be utilised to attain our object.

There were 10 deaths due to other forms of tuberculosis. These deaths include those of tubercular meningitis, tabes mesenterica (abdominal tuberculosis), and other forms of the disease. The mortality from these various kinds of the disease was 0.28.

RESPIRATORY DEATHS.

The number of deaths from bronchitis registered during the year was 53, with a bronchitis death-rate of 1.5 per 1000. It will be seen that the greater proportion of these deaths were amongst those in the advanced periods of life, all of whom were

Zymotic
Deaths.

Cancer and
Malignant
Disease.

Phthisis
Deaths.

Respiratory
Deaths.

above 45 years of age, 30 being above 65 years of age; in fact, only 10 of these deaths occurred amongst the younger part of the population. Thirty-seven deaths were recorded of pneumonia; these deaths were more evenly distributed amongst the various ages given in the tables; but even the deaths from this disease appear to have occurred in the more advanced ages, for 19 of the deaths were at the ages above 25 years to 65 and upwards. There thus appears to have been a decided improvement in the mortality from this disease amongst very young children, which had always been our previous experience. There was one death from pleurisy. The pneumonia mortality was 1.06, and the nett respiratory mortality was 2.6 per 1000, compared with 2.4 in the preceding year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Infectious
Disease.

The number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year was 197, compared with 250 in 1913. This number includes 56 cases of tuberculosis in all its forms. The notified diseases are as follows:—Enteric or typhoid fever 2, scarlet fever 74, diphtheria (including membranous croup) 27, erysipelas 27, puerperal fever 2, cerebro-spinal meningitis 1, ophthalmia neonatorum 8, pulmonary tuberculosis 49, and other forms of that disease 7.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet
Fever.

The number of scarlet fever cases notified during the year was 74, compared with 97 in the previous year. It has been of a very mild type, as is proved by the fact that there has not been a death from the disease. This was also our experience in 1913.

Period of year
when the disease
was most
prevalent.

The incidence of the disease, as shown in Table V., was chiefly in the second half of the year, 57 of the 74 cases occurred in this part of the year, only 17 cases being notified in the earlier period, viz., from January to the 30th June. Thirty-seven, or just half the number of the cases were reported from the Warley Wards, viz., 14 from Warley North and 23 from Warley South; 19 cases occurred in the Broadwell Ward, these being the parts of the district adjoining the Smethwick and Birmingham areas, where scarlet fever has been very prevalent during the past year. There were only 18 cases notified from the other parts of the district, viz., 8 from Langley, which adjoins Warley, 6 only from the Central, and 4 from the Rounds

Green Wards, which are further away from the districts above mentioned. Thirty-five of the 74 cases were removed to the con-joint hospital at Holly Lane, Smethwick, where they all made excellent recoveries. The ages at which the children were mainly attacked were round above five years. Table IV. shews that from one to five years 23 cases occurred, and from five to 15 years 45 cases were attacked, but the majority of them were nearer five years than at any other age. The same measures were adopted in dealing with the cases as we have followed out in former years. The patient being isolated, printed instructions, as well as verbal ones, being given as to the treatment of the patient, clothing and bedding being disinfected by the steam disinfector; the house also being thoroughly disinfected, the walls being stripped, the rooms stoved, and afterwards the walls limewashed, and a plentiful supply of disinfectants supplied during the illness.

DIPHTHERIA.

diphtheria

There were 27 cases of diphtheria notified during the year, being 1 more than in the previous year. Sixteen of the cases occurred in the Langley Ward, 5 in Warley South, 2 in Warley North, 3 in Rounds Green Ward, 1 in the Central Ward, and none in Broadwell. Six of the cases terminated fatally, and occurred in the following parts of the town:—Four in the Langley Ward and two in the Warley North Ward.

The same precautionary measures were taken as in previous years, antitoxin being supplied when asked for, isolation at the home being adopted as far as possible, and disinfectants being freely supplied. The house, bedding, and clothing being thoroughly disinfected after the termination of the case. None of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, as no provision has yet been made for the treatment of this disease at that institution.

TABLE IV.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1914.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.						Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Langley Ward.	Broadwell Ward.	Central Ward.	Rounds Green Ward.	Warley North Ward.	Warley South Ward.		
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.								
Small-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	27	...	6	15	1	4	1	...	16	...	1	3	2	5	...	...
Erysipelas	27	1	2	3	4	5	8	4	4	6	7	6	3	1	23	35
Scarlet Fever	74	...	23	45	4	2	...	...	8	19	6	4	14	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	49	...	2	8	12	22	5	...	7	11	8	4	...	11	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	...
Totals	197	9	36	74	23	36	15	4	36	40	27	22	27	45	...	37

Isolation Hospital :—Smethwick and Oldbury Con-Joint Hospital, Holly Lane, Smethwick.

Isolation Hospital :—South Staffordshire Joint Small-Pox Hospital, Moxley, Staffs.

Sanatoria receiving patients :—Knightwick, Hayley-Green and Welland, Worcestershire.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Enteric or
Typhoid
Fever.

There has not been any case of typhoid fever amongst the native inhabitants of Oldbury during the past year. This is a record, as it has never been our experience to go through a year without several cases of this disease being notified, and when we remember that it is a very short time ago when this disease was so prevalent amongst us, we then could hardly believe that we should ever get rid of this scourge. Yet we have by continual efforts gradually reduced it to a minimum, and this year we had a clean bill of health from this disease. But, unfortunately, just toward the end of December a child of a Belgian refugee family was brought from Belgium to Warley Abbey suffering from the disease. When it arrived it was at once removed to the hospital and isolated. In a few days, however, the mother of the child developed symptoms of the disease, she was also removed to the hospital, and I am happy to state that both made a good recovery. No further case has manifested itself since then.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the past year was 49, which was 6 less than in the previous year, thus showing a further decline in this lamentable disease. The cases were notified from the various parts of the district as follows:—11 from Broadwell Ward, 8 from the Central Ward, 4 from Rounds Green Ward, 7 from Langley Ward, 8 from Warley North, and 11 from Warley South. As in the previous year, a number of the suitable cases have been sent to the various sanatoria with which we are associated with excellent results in almost all the cases. During the past year the Tuberculosis Dispensaries have been in operation, and the Tuberculosis Officer reports that good work is being done in these institutions. We are therefore looking forward with great hopes that permanent benefit will be the result of this important branch of our work. The other forms of tuberculosis notified were 7 in number, and were mostly in children. These cases were reported from the various portions of the district as follows:—1 from Broadwell, 1 from Central, 3 from Rounds Green, and 2 from Warley South Wards. The cases were all of them treated at the various hospitals or by their private medical attendant. Unfortunately, most of them were fatal in their character, being of such a nature that medical and surgical skill was of no avail.

TABLE V.

Weekly Notification of Infectious Diseases for the Year 1914.

No.	WEEK											Tuberculosis	
	Date of Ending.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Erysipelas.	Mem. Group.	Diphtheria.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Fev.	Totals.	Pulmonary	Other.
1	January 3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	" 10	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
3	" 17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4	" 24	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
5	" 31	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
6	February 7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
7	" 14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
8	" 21	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	4	1
9	" 28	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	...
10	March 7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
11	" 14	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	...
12	" 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
13	" 28	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
14	April 4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
15	" 11	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...
16	" 18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17	" 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	May 2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
19	" 9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
20	" 16	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
21	" 23	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
22	" 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	June 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	" 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
25	" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
26	" 27	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
27	July 4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
28	" 11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
29	" 18	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	2	1
30	" 25	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
31	August 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
32	" 8	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	5	...
33	" 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34	" 22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	" 29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
36	September 5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
37	" 12	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
38	" 19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
39	" 26	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
40	October 3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
41	" 10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
42	" 17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
43	" 24	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
44	" 31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
45	November 7	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
46	" 14	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
47	" 21	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
48	" 28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
49	December 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
50	" 12	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...
51	" 19	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7	...	...
52	" 26	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Totals ...		74	1	31	...	22	2	11	...	1	142	48	9

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Ophthalmia
Neonatorum.

Eight cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year. The cases are immediately attended to, and where necessary our Lady Health Missioner visits and assists in the treatment of the cases. I am pleased to say that, with one exception of a child which had the disease and died of congenital weakness, all made excellent recoveries, not one of the affected children being permanently injured by this terrible affection. They were thus saved from going through life permanently blind. This good result is no doubt due to the compulsory notification of this serious disease.

THE GENERAL WORK OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The general routine work of the Sanitary Department has been carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner, and I am pleased to say without any friction between the department and any individual of the general public. The work of the department is still increasing every year, and the onerous duties which have to be carried out requires a great amount of tact and forbearance on the part of your officers, and, as I have stated above, the work is effected without any serious conflict with interested parties, who do not always recognise what is for the benefit of themselves and the general public, is sufficient proof that we are doing our duty in the best interests of all the people concerned without obnoxious officialism. During the year 1914 upwards of 4180 inspections have been made in the routine work of the sanitary officers, a great number of defects were found, and 140 houses were rendered fit for habitation. Upwards of 130 old privies have been converted into up-to-date water-closets, 6 additional water-closets have been provided where the accommodation was insufficient.

General
Routine Work.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

Upwards of 500 inspections were made under the Town Planning Act of 1909. 270 houses were repaired and rendered fit for habitation, and the remaining ones which were considered as requiring alterations and repairs are being dealt with, and will in every case be brought up to the requirements of the Sanitary Department. Twenty-seven houses were closed as being unfit for human habitation; 5 of these were thoroughly repaired and made fit for occupation. There has been a great amount of work carried out in addition to that enumerated above, the particulars of which I beg to refer you to the report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Robbins).

Housing,
Town Planning,
&c., Act, 1909.

The South Staffordshire Water Company has provided a plentiful supply of good water during the whole of the year, samples of which have been tested and found to be of first-rate

Water Supply.

quality. There are very few wells now being used for domestic purposes in the district. These are being gradually discarded for the Company's supply.

Meat Supply

A very strict supervision is being kept over the meat supply in the district, our Meat Inspector (Mr. Davis) is doing very good work, visiting the slaughter-houses regularly, and he reports that the premises are now being kept in much better condition than they were formerly. In a number of cases unsound meat has been voluntarily surrendered, the butchers in several instances having sent for Mr. Davis for that purpose. I am glad to report that there has not been any necessity for taking legal proceedings against any vendor of meat during the past year. These facts are sufficient evidence that the quality of the meat supplied in the district is better now than ever it was.

Fish Supply.

The same remarks may be made with respect to the quality of the fish supply of the district; it has not been found necessary to take proceedings against any person for selling unsound or unwholesome fish during the past two years.

Bakehouses.

The bakehouses are regularly inspected, and are now being kept in a cleanly and sanitary condition.

Factories and Workshops.

The factories and workshops receive constant attention, and very few defects were found calling for consideration during the past year. There are now 118 workshops and workplaces registered in our area.

The Milk Supply.

The 64 registered cowsheds in the district are kept under constant supervision, the conditions under which the animals are kept are now much better than formerly existed. The cowkeepers are slowly coming into line with more modern ideas as regards the carrying on of their trade, but they cannot be made to see that certain regulations are really necessary for the health and well-being of the cattle, as well as for a more cleanly production of sweeter milk. I am of opinion that more stringent laws will be necessary before a fairly satisfactory system of milk supply will become an accomplished fact. The milk shops are also kept under supervision to see that the regulations are followed out in a satisfactory manner.

Schools.

The schools are visited regularly to see that the sanitary arrangements are kept in proper working order.

Overcrowding.

Fifteen cases of overcrowding have been satisfactorily dealt with during the year.

Sewage
Disposal and
Scavenging.

The sewage disposal works appear to be fulfilling their important function of the purifying of the whole of the sewage in the district. It receives the constant attention of Mr. Shipton, who takes particular interest in this part of his work as Surveyor of the town.

Nightsoil
Removal.

The nightsoil removal has been carried out more or less satisfactorily during the year. There have been a number of complaints at various times, and the contractors have had their attention called to these complaints whenever they have been made. There appears to be great difficulty in getting men to do this kind of work, and no doubt a good deal of the arrears in carrying out the contracts is due to this deficiency of labour.

It is for the Council to consider whether they will undertake to perform this work on their own behalf, or whether they will continue the contract system. I have given my opinion for several years past in favour of the former method.

I append the Sanitary Officer's and the Health Missioner's Reports, which both give good accounts of the work performed by them during the past year.

SYNOPSIS MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Nett death-rate ...	13·4	Pulmonary Phthisis ...	0·54
Infantile Mortality, per		Cancer Mortality ...	0·66
1000 births ...	111·3	Respiratory Mortality	2·6
Whooping Cough ...	0·31	Bronchitis Mortality...	1·5
Scarlet Fever ...	0·00	Pneumonia Mortality	1·06
Diphtheria ...	0·1	Zymotic Mortality ...	1·8
Enteric Fever ...	0·00	Total Births ...	1060
Measles ...	0·00	Total Deaths ...	465
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1·3	Excess of Births over	
Erysipelas Mortality...	0·00	Deaths ...	595

Health Missioner's Report of Work done during the year 1914.

During the year 1914 18 lectures were given and 2426 visits were paid, a summary of which is given in Table I.

INFANT WORK.

879 infants were visited during the year for the purpose of giving advice to the mothers as to the feeding and care of their children, and the general care of their homes.

In dealing with this portion of my work it is impossible to give definite results. Tables dealing with infantile mortality are affected by so many causes that they are almost useless, but I am convinced that the practical and timely instructions I have given have been of value in the prevention of much suffering among the infants, and in some cases where I have been able to persuade the parents to obtain medical aid sooner than they would otherwise have done it has saved the life of the child. I think that the indiscriminate dosing of the children with so-called "old-fashioned" concoctions recommended by kind but misguided neighbours has greatly decreased during the last few years.

FEEDING.

I am pleased to record a great improvement in the feeding of infants. It will be seen by Table I. that of the 897 visited 805 were breast fed, 49 had both breast and bottle feeding, and 28 only were nourished entirely on artificial food, and 15 did not live long enough to have any food.

This improvement is due to the mothers being visited within a fortnight of the birth of the child. But I still find such things as boiled bread, gruel, rusks, and meat fibrous enough to test the teeth of an adult, in the dietary of infants under six months old; this is generally among those who have both

breast and artificial feeding. The infants that are entirely hand-fed invariably have milk and water. In a few cases I have found condensed milk given, and in all these cases this has been changed by my advice.

But in general I find the mothers willing and anxious to perform the important duty of suckling their infants, and it is only when this is found impossible that artificial feeding is resorted to. A great many mothers make the mistake of suckling their children too long under the erroneous idea that it prevents pregnancy.

As regards the illegitimate children, breast feeding is seldom carried on longer than a few weeks, the mothers being obliged to go to work as soon as possible. But these children, if they survive the first month, are, as a rule, fine children, well nourished and well cared for.

MOTHERS' WORK.

The 98 mothers given in Table I. as working are those who worked during pregnancy, and most of them went to work again as soon as possible after the birth of the child. But in a few cases the married women are persuaded to stay at home and look after their homes and children.

THE HOME.

I am pleased to report that there is great improvement in the sanitary condition of the homes of the infants visited, but there are some of the mothers that it seems impossible to get into cleanly habits, they have no method in their homes. The kitchen is always dirty, and accumulations of litter and rubbish are to be seen on all sides; they have no set washing day, but just wash out things as they are wanted, and these are often put on before they are dry, and this, I think, will often cause rheumatism.

The bedrooms in such homes are usually in a very dirty condition, the bedding poor and dirty, and the mother of such a home is untidy and dirty in her person, takes no interest in the cleanliness and well-being of her children and no pride in in her home. It is nearly always poverty that is pleaded as the cause of such conditions, and although there are a few cases where shortness of money seems to have so crushed the woman that she has no energy left to fight against dirt, and so she lets

things go from sheer inability to cope with adverse circumstances, but the majority of such cases were due, not to poverty, but to lack of training in their younger days, they grow up in dirty homes and get married, and still live under the same conditions of dirt and untidiness.

Many of the babies were born in back-to-back houses, in which it is impossible to get through ventilation, and often these houses are overcrowded, and the bedrooms occupied day and night owing to the men working during the night.

The question of fresh air is one of vital importance, and it seems almost impossible to get some of the poorer classes to understand the necessity of it, but still, I think, there is an improvement, and the improvement, though slow, is growing.

DEATH VISITS.

101 deaths were inquired into during the year, and it will be seen from Table II. that deaths from diarrhœa and wasting diseases head the list.

The number of deaths from premature births are much lower than previous years.

There was one death from ophthalmia neonatorum—it was a midwife's case and was not notified by her, but was notified by the doctor who was called in to the case.

There were 32 visits paid to one case of ophthalmia neonatorum; the midwife attending the birth of the child had three cases during the year.

MIDWIVES.

Forty-three visits were paid to midwives during the year to ascertain that strict cleanliness is observed in their homes and in regard to their work, and for the purpose of giving advice as to the best method of doing their work.

L. WOODFIELD.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR 1914.

Month ending,	Infants Visited.	Infants Bathed.	Infant Death Visits.	Visits to Midwives.	House Inspection Visits.	Revisits.	Mothers' Work.								Method of Feeding				Illegitimate.	Insured.	Sanitary Condition of House.			Total No. of Visits paid.	Lectures.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
							Home.	Factory.	Charing.	Dress-makers.	Domestic Servants.	Hawkers.	Teachers.		Breast.	Artificial.	Both.	None.			Good.	Bad.	Back-to-Back.			
January 24	75	9	3	3	5	150	67	3	5	0	0	0	0	...	65	2	7	1	2	57	71	4	36	245	5	0
February 21	90	8	1	3	2	130	79	5	4	0	2	0	0	...	81	3	5	1	3	63	82	8	37	234	7	0
March 21	62	9	4	5	7	153	55	4	2	0	0	1	0	...	54	3	4	1	2	31	59	3	24	239	4	0
April 25	91	10	5	10	8	120	84	4	3	0	0	0	0	...	82	2	4	3	4	42	87	4	26	244	2	0
May	151	...	...	...	...	...	133	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	136	4	8	3	4	72	144	...	...	...	...	...
June 20	97	6	3	3	3	92	86	7	3	1	2	0	1	...	83	7	6	3	1	64	91	7	32	257	0	0
July 24	61	15	2	3	6	72	53	5	3	0	0	0	0	...	57	1	3	0	1	49	59	6	27	195	0	0
August 21	75	9	3	4	3	53	69	3	3	0	0	0	0	...	70	2	1	2	1	51	71	2	22	130	0	32
September 18	77	11	4	3	7	102	69	4	1	1	1	0	0	...	72	1	4	0	1	50	74	3	21	201	0	0
October 22	64	9	2	3	4	112	57	5	3	1	0	0	0	...	55	2	5	0	0	46	57	7	24	211	0	0
November 21	54	8	2	3	2	140	47	6	2	0	0	0	0	...	50	1	2	2	0	43	51	3	22	229	0	0
December 18..	54	8	2	2	1	142	47	6	1	0	0	0	0	...	50	1	2	1	2	43	51	3	22	209	0	0
Totals	897	101	31	43	48	1274	799	56	31	3	5	1	1	...	805	28	49	15	21	568	846	51	299	2394	18	32

There were 32 visits to one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum which brings the total No. of visits to 2426

TABLE 2.—INFANTS' DEATHS, 1914.

Classified List of Deaths of Infants under 1 year which have been inquired into by Health Missioner during 1914, showing the method of Feeding, the Mother's Work, and the Sanitary Condition of the House.

Class.	Sex.		No. of Deaths.	Cause of Death.	Method of Feeding.				Mother's Work.				Sanitary Con- dition of Houses.				Age at Death.										Total.			
	Male.	Female.			Breast.	Artificial.	Both.	None.	Home.	Factory.	Charing.	Dead.	Good.	Bad.	Back-to-Back.	Illegitimate.	Insured.	Under 1 month.	Over 1 and under 2 months.	Over 2 and under 3 months.	Over 3 and under 4 months.	Over 4 and under 5 months.	Over 5 and under 6 months.	Over 6 and under 7 months.	Over 7 and under 8 months.	Over 8 and under 9 months.		Over 9 and under 10 months.	Over 10 and under 11 months.	Over 11 and under 12 months.
1	16	17	33	Zymotic Disease	26	3	4	0	29	1	3	0	30	3	14	4	12	2	4	4	3	3	0	6	4	3	3	1	2	33
2	1	3	4	Respiratory Disease.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
3	15	10	25	Developmental Dis.	12	5	2	6	19	2	3	1	21	4	10	2	9	16	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
4	8	7	15	Convulsive Disease	10	2	3	0	10	3	2	0	14	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	15
5	1	0	1	Tubercular Disease	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	3	2	5	Premature Birth	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
7	12	5	18	Other Causes	8	3	3	4	14	1	3	0	11	2	9	0	10	9	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	18
	56	45	101		61	13	12	15	81	8	11	1	91	10	38	8	35	32	12	8	7	7	5	10	8	5	3	2	2	101

In Class 1 are : 7 Diarrhoea, 4 Pertussis, 22 Infective Enteritis.
 2 " 1 Broncho-Pneumonia, 2 Capillary Bronchitis, 1 Bronchitis.
 3 " 3 Manition. 4 Marasmus, 18 Debility.
 4 " 7 Convulsions, 8 Meningitis.
 5 " 1 General Tuberculosis.
 7 " 4 Gastritis, 1 Syphilis, 3 Suffocated in bed with parents, 1 Intestinal Obstruction, 1 Heart Failure, 1 Ophthalmia, 1 Feeble Birth, 1 Hare Lip, 3 Injury at Birth, 1 Diabetis, 1 Erythema Intertrige.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the sanitary work completed in the district during the year ended December 31st, 1914.

There has been a general improvement in the sanitary condition of the district, which must add to the comfort and health of the inhabitants. Sixty-four new houses have been built, with reasonable accommodation and good sanitary surroundings.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING &c., ACT, 1909.

The working of this Act has been maintained with due regularity, the house-to-house inspections having been carried out with vigilance and care; the number of houses inspected being 518. The number represented as unfit for human habitation is 27, and closing orders were made by the Sanitary Authority in each case: these all became operative. 275 houses were repaired and made reasonably fit for occupation. There were five closing orders determined, the houses in respect of which were thoroughly repaired and made habitable.

Apart from the work under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, there were 140 houses made fit for habitation, 531 defects having been found and remedied. Fifteen cases of overcrowding have been abated. 139 privies have been converted into water-closets, and 6 additional water-closets provided; 17 have been repaired and put in proper working order, and 20 ash-pits re-constructed.

We have given constant attention to the sanitary condition of the surroundings of houses and premises to ascertain any defects that might exist in the drainage systems, thus as far as possible to keep them in good working order and condition,

and in these particulars 150 drains have been laid or re-laid, 32 trapped, ventilated, or repaired; 96 obstructed drains cleansed, 3 drainage systems tested, 30 lavatories, sinks, or urinals rectified, and 69 urinals on licensed premises have been regularly inspected.

Infectious
Disease

We have made careful enquiries into all cases of infectious disease which have occurred in the district, and have inspected the condition of the houses and premises; and, where necessary, we have sought the intervention of the Medical Officer of Health. 144 cases of infectious disease have been notified; this is apart from any case of a tubercular character: 37 of the cases were removed to hospital. 107 houses were disinfected and fumigated, the bedding from each house having been disinfected by our steam disinfecter. 88 houses, or parts thereof, have been stripped, cleansed, and limewashed after infectious disease.

Food.

There is a regular inspection of the market, shops, and slaughter-houses, and a quantity of meat of varied character has been surrendered to us, about $6\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. in the aggregate.

Water Supply.

There are but few shallow wells in the district, and year by year these are disappearing. Fifteen samples of water have been taken for analysis, and 76 houses were supplied with water from the South Staffordshire Water Works during the year.

Dairies,
Cowsheds, and
Milkshops

We have made regular inspections of the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and have given the cowkeepers and others engaged in the milk trade instructions with respect to the cattle, sheds, and dairies, and also with regard to the cleanliness of the utensils, and the cleanly condition of the operatives when milking, or otherwise tending the cattle. There is a great aversion among the cowkeepers as to the proper ventilation of the cowsheds, and also the grooming of the cattle, which, if properly done, would tend to a more cleanly condition of the milk itself, and would give to the cattle themselves a more healthy appearance. There are 64 registered cowsheds and 37 registered dairies in the district; 20 contraventions of the Acts and Bye-laws having been found and dealt with. There are approximately 300 milking cows in the district.

Factories and
Workshops.

The number of workshops and workplaces registered in the district are 118. Of these 27 are bakehouses. All are

inspected at regular intervals. Ten were certified for lime-washing, and one other nuisance was found and dealt with. We have also visited the out-workers' homes and premises.

Scavenging.

The work of cleansing and the removal of nightsoil is done by two contractors—the one doing the work of the four wards of Oldbury town, and the other the work of the two Warley wards. This consists of the removal of all faecal matters from the middens and ash-pits, and the cleansing of ash-bins of house refuse and ashes. The dry ash-pits and ash-bins are cleansed in the day-time. The old middens are being converted into water-closets, and in all new properties erected there is the provision of the water carriage system. The privies now existing in the district are approximately 1454, in which total are included 14 movable receptacles. There are 5963 water-closets in the district, in which total 37 waste water closets are included. There have been 7465 privies and ash-pits emptied, and 151,800 portable receptacles cleansed. The yards and premises are regularly disinfected where any nuisances are likely to occur.

Sanitary
Inspection.

We have made 4180 inspections during the year, and we have been constantly in communication with property owners, and house and estate agents, and others interested in property, and have carefully advised them with respect to any necessary works of re-construction and repair.

CANAL BOATS INSPECTION.

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the working of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, in this district during the year 1914.

We have made a constant and vigilant inspection of all canal boats plying in this district, and every care has been exercised that no contravention should escape the knowledge of the Inspector. We have noted the condition under which the occupants of the cabins were dwelling, having particular regard to personal cleanliness, and also the cabins themselves. We find that in this direction there has been a decided improvement.

We have inspected 167 boats during the year, which is a decrease in the number of inspections by reason of some of the works having closed down, and other modes of transit being adopted. 147 boats were conforming to the Acts and Regu-

lations, but 20 boats were infringing the Acts and Regulations.

The total number of persons for which the boats were registered to accommodate was 551. The number of adults occupying the cabins was 345—male adults 236, and female adults 109; children of school age 64, children under school age 72; the total number of persons in occupation being 481.

The ages and sexes of the children are given in the table beneath :—

Under																
1 year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Boys	6	4	8	4	5	12	6	5	3	3	3	1	2	2	5	4
Girls	6	6	1	4	12	4	6	4	4	4	3	2	4	1	1	1

The following contraventions of the Acts and Regulations were found during our inspections :—Absence of certificate 6, marking 2, overcrowding 2, females improperly occupying 2, painting 3, dilapidations 8, without pump 2, no proper water vessel 1.

The usual notices were served in each case, and the majority of the infringements have ceased.

We have not been refused admittance to any of the boats, and there seems to be a general desire on the part of the captains to carry out any instructions or recommendations which we have given to them.

We have found no case of infectious disease on any of the boats during the year.

I present a statistical supplement of canal boats inspection, together with a tabular summary of sanitary work completed in the district.

My thanks are due to my Assistant (Mr. E. H. Davis) for the loyal support and assistance I have continually received from him in the work of the district.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. H. ROBBINS,

Sanitary and Canal Boats Inspector.

**Tabular Summary of Sanitary Work completed
in the year ending December 31st, 1914.**

	No.
No. of complaints	37
No. of inspections	4180
No. of preliminary notices served	553

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909 :—

No. of houses inspected	519
No. represented as unfit for habitation ...	27
No. of closing orders made by the local authority	27
No. of closing orders that became operative ...	27
No. of houses with defects remedied without closing orders	275
No. of houses with defects remedied after closing orders	5
No. of closing orders determined	5
No. of yards paved or re-paved	60
No. of cases of overcrowding... ..	15
No. of new houses erected apart from this Act...	64

Apart from the inspections under the Housing Act, 140 houses have been rendered fit for habitation in which were found 531 defects, all of which were remedied.

HOUSE DRAINS :—

No. laid or re-laid	150
No. trapped, ventilated, or repaired	32
No. of obstructed drains dealt with	96
No. of house drains tested	3
No. of insanitary lavatories, sinks, and urinals rectified	30
No. of urinals on licensed premises inspected (weekly)	69

WATER CLOSETS :—

No. of additional w.c's provided	6
No. repaired, ventilated, and supplied with water	17

	No.
PRIVIES AND ASH-PITS :—	
No. of additional privies and ash-pits provided...	—
No. of pail closets and privies converted to w.c's	139
No. repaired	20
SCAVENGING :—	
No. of houses from which refuse was removed ...	8045
No. of privies and ash-pits cleansed	7465
No. of portable receptacles cleansed	151,800
How often is house refuse removed	weekly
OFFENSIVE TRADES :—	
No. under observation	3
No. improperly conducted	—
WATER SUPPLY :—	
No. of houses supplied from waterworks during year	76
No. of samples of water sent for analysis ...	15
No. of houses with contaminated or deficient water supplies dealt with	1
SLAUGHTER-HOUSES :—	
No. registered	6
No. licensed	4
No. cleansed and repaired	10
At what intervals is each inspected	weekly
Are bye-laws in force thoroughly carried out ...	yes
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :—	
No. under observation	118
No. certified for limewashing by Inspector ...	10
No. of insanitary conditions dealt with as nuisances	1
At what intervals is each inspected	$\frac{1}{2}$ -yearly
No. of outworkers' premises inspected ...	6
PURVEYORS OF MILK :—	
No. of	95
DAIRIES :—	
No. registered	37
No. of contraventions of Acts, Orders, and Bye- laws dealt with	20
At what intervals is each inspected	$\frac{1}{2}$ -yearly
Approximate number of milking cows in district	250

COWSHEDS :—

No. registered	...	...	...	...	64
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -yearly

LODGING-HOUSES :—

No. on register	...	...	...	...	2
No. regularly inspected	...	...	...	...	2
No. cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	...	2
At what intervals is each inspected	...	...	...	...	monthly

FOOD :—

No. of seizures as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	nil
Amount destroyed as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.
Amount voluntarily surrendered as unfit for consumption	...	...	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE :—

No. of cases of removal on notice	...	...	...	...	1
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

ACCUMULATION OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE :—

No. of removals	...	...	...	...	3
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—

No. of houses disinfected after notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	107
Lots of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	114
No. of patients removed to hospital	...	...	...	...	37

Statistical Summary of the Working of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

No.

167 canal boats were inspected registered for 551
adults.

147 canal boats were conforming with the Acts and
Local Government Regulations.

Total number occupying cabins 481

DETAILS OF OCCUPATION :—

Male adults	...	...	...	...	236
Female adults	...	...	...	...	109
Children of school age	...	...	...	...	64
Children under school age	...	...	...	...	72

DETAILS SHOWING NUMBERS INFRINGING THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS :—

	No. of cases met with.		No. of cases remedied.
6	Absence of certificate	4	
2	Marking	1	
2	Overcrowding	2	
2	Females over 12 improperly occupying	2	
3	Painting	3	
8	Dilapidations	7	
2	Without pump	—	
1	No proper water vessel	1	
—		—	
26	Tl. cases met with. Tl. cases remedied	20	
—		—	

No. of printed notice forms issued	...	...	...	20
No. of notices attended to	...	...	...	17
No. still corresponding about	...	...	...	3



AC 4498 (1) Oldbury / (later Mun
The Urban District Council of Oldbury.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Health of Oldbury,

AND

Health Missioner's and Sanitary Inspector's Reports,

FOR THE

Year Ending December 31st, 1915;

ALSO

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1915.

GEO. B. BUTTERY, L.R.C.P., etc.,

Fellow of Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health,

Medical Officer of Health.

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